

INFORMATION REPORT

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Rumania and Bulgaria

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Yugoslavia

1. Fifteen important industrial plants in Yugoslavia, currently engaged in production for the Five Year Plan, will be converted to war production. Conversion will be made in January and July 1949. The factories to be converted in the first period will produce light arms and ammunition, and artillery shells. The other factories will produce spare parts, and military vehicles.
2. The conversion of these plants would further worsen the economic situation of Yugoslavia and seriously hamper the Five Year Plan. It is thought that the projected conversion aims at making Yugoslavia independent from Soviet armament and ammunition.

Rumania

3. Rumanian industries are undergoing complete reorganization under the control of Soviet experts. At present Rumanian plants can produce artillery and infantry ammunition, explosives, mortars, and 76.2 mm field guns of the Soviet type (probably the caliber used exclusively by the Soviet Army). Conversion of several factories for the production of armored cars is underway.
4. Following is information on industrial plants in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Yugoslavia:

Bulgaria

- a. Sofia: A new rubber factory called "Gislaved" was established on 1 May 1948; it is located near the Iskar railroad station, nine kilometers from Sofia, on the Sofia-Plovdiv line. Using Swedish machinery the factory produces galoshes, rubber soles, and tires for bicycles, motorcycles, and automobiles.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- b. Kazanlik: Assembly plant, operating under Soviet technicians.

Rumania

- c. Margineanca (near Ploesti): A factory producing fuses, ammunition, and aluminum goods. Employs about 450 workers, plus 250 military personnel.
- d. Bucharest: (Lemaitre suburb): Factory for the production of locomotives, railway carriages, cranes, digging machines, ammunition, agricultural implements, and tractors. The ammunition (mostly artillery) is produced at the rate of two freight cars per day. The factory employs about 3,000 men, working in three shifts.
- e. Malaxa-Bucharest: Heavy metallurgic industry. Production of armor, locomotives, railway carriages, steel rails, and special steel for artillery.
- f. Brasov: Synthetic rubber factory.

Yugoslavia

- g. Zeleznik (near Belgrade): Factory for the production of heavy machinery, heavy guns, field howitzers, guns for coastal batteries, engines for armored cars, and machinery for the manufacture of arms. The factory employs more than 20,000 workers.
- h. Rakovica (near Belgrade): Factory for the production of motor vehicles and tanks, and aircraft motors of Soviet type. An electric furnace was recently built to produce special steel formerly imported.
- i. Uzice: A factory for the production of portable arms, "Vintovka" rifles, ammunition for sub-machine guns and pistols, and precision instruments.
- j. Kragujevac: Important technical-military plants producing ammunition for 75, 76 and 88 mm. guns, machine guns of Soviet type, automatic rifles of the "Aftomat" type, artillery, mortar for shells, hand grenades, and torpedoes of the German "N.1/34" model. These plants also load bombs for the Air Force and repair arms. The "ATZ" plant for the production of ammunition and the repair of arms employs about 2,000 military workers.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

1. Viseegrad: Factory for the production of Air Force bombs, hand grenades, mines, and ammunition.
2. Tovarna Kisika (Split): Factory for the production of torpedo war heads, airplane parts, including precision instruments, shells for self propelled guns. The plant also manufactures oxygen and another liquid or gaseous chemical.
3. Cacak (Serbia): The VTZ (Vojna Tehnicki Zavot) factory repairs telephones, radios, batteries, etc., for the Yugoslav armed forces. There are about 500 military workers.
4. Skoplje: The VTZ - 1 factory, which, like the VTZ - 2, repairs machines, employs about 3,000 militarized workers.
5. Sarajevo: The VTZ - 2 factory, for the repair and assembly of machinery is almost completely repaired.
6. Obilicavo: (four kilometers from Krusevac) The Elektrotehnicki Zavot which reconditions deteriorated explosives and loads shells with powder supplied by the factory at Kamnik (25 kilometers from Ljubljana), employs about 3,000 militarized workers.
7. Zagreb: The Zoras factory manufactures chemical products needed by the army.
8. Krusevac: A factory for the production of chemical products for the armed forces. Experiments are being made for the production of poisonous gas on German and Soviet formulas, and especially a gas for flame-throwers, already in use in the Soviet Army. An unidentified number of German technicians, former prisoners of war, are employed.

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